

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Proprietors.
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....\$25
" " 3 "15
" " 1 "15
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 "15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 3 "10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 "10
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

General Sherman's Guide.

A Yankee newspaper has the following:
General Sherman has with him in his Georgia campaign one of the best and most reliable scouts or guides in the Southwest—an old man, a native of Georgia, and a wealthy planter and slaveholder at that. It would not be proper, of course, to mention his name, but he is well known to all who were in the habit of visiting headquarters a year ago.—When the war broke out he denounced the Southern leaders, and in consequence of his Union sentiments, was compelled to leave his home near Macon, between two days. His neighbors missed him, and suspecting rightly, that he had gone off to join the Yankees, they followed him so closely that he was obliged to hide in the mountains in the North part of his State for several weeks.

They have since organized all kinds of raids for no other purpose than to catch the old man. After being in the service some time, volunteered his services to General Buchel, but that officer didn't need much Southern "guidance." Now he received a position as volunteer aid to Gen. Rosecrans, to whom he was of great service in the campaign for Chattanooga. He has been with Gen. Sherman since last June. There is not a highway or byway in the interior of Georgia with which he is unacquainted, and scarcely a town or village in which he is not known.

He used to say that with a brigade of cavalry he could find cotton and negroes enough within a hundred miles of Atlanta to quadruple the national debt. He is one of the few rich men of the South who have remained faithful to the Union cause when they knew that it was so easy to seize their property, families and their comfort. On his present tour he carries with him a black list of those who took pleasure in persecuting him four years ago. He thinks it will make it more than even with them before he gets through.

Financial and Commercial.

RICHMOND, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.
SALE OF BONDS, STOCKS, ETC.—Messrs. Lancaster & Co.'s auction sale of bonds, stocks, etc., took place, Wednesday, with the following results:

The bonds were sold with interest added to the day sale:

\$2000 Com. bonds, 8 per cent, comp., due 81; 133

1000 do do do do 123

1500 do do do do 76

3000 do do Adm. 78

2500 do do do do 77

14000 do do do do 75

1000 do do do do 74

3500 do do do do 73

3000 do do do do 72

3500 do do do do 71

1000 do do do do 107

3000 do do do do 68

3700 do do d. do 67

1000 do do reg'd due 61

3000 do do do do 60

do 7 per cent coupon 62

4000 do do do do 61

6000 do non-taxable coupon 131

5000 do do do 130

1600 do do do 129

47000 do do do 113

8000 do do do 115

1000 do do do 116

3000 do 6 percent 60@21

1000 do cash loan 113

1000 do 15 million loan c. up. 128

1000 do do reg'd 126

700 Va. bonds, long date, old 300

7000 do do past due 25

15000 do do new 185

1600 N. C. bonds, '65, 7 coup due, 730

1000 do do do 730

1000 do 8 per cent 275

1000 do 6 new 240

Also \$1000 5 yr coup bonds, 105; \$600

comps, cash tax the bonds, 550; \$600

do 500; \$6000 d. 15 mill loan bonds, 132;

\$1000 7 30 notes, 723; \$— do 72; \$1000

4 per cent certif. 63; \$1000 d. 652

Also, \$200 Gold cert. 342; \$700 do, 342;

100 Silver com., 334; \$2500 Virginia Treas.

notes, 180; 1000 South Carolina Bank notes, 350.

Are the Enemy now Coming to Wilmington?

We have expressed our opinion more than once that it is the interest of the enemy to come to this place. They themselves have expressed the same opinion; but they have also expressed the opinion that without a pretty strong land force, a mere naval expedition would fail. This, we think, is more than likely, at least it appears so to us, and we believe, to most other people.

The question now is, Are the enemy's forces at present, or during the present year, coming to this port, or are they going to attack Wilmington?

Of course it is impossible for us to say. We cannot penetrate the secret counsels of any army, but at the same time we have the usual right to form and express our own opinions, and, without feeling conscious of any excess of vanity, to believe that people would attach as much, and no more importance to our opinions than they would to the views or opinions of other people. This being the case, we give our notice for what it may be worth. Certainly, we do not think it probable that Wilmington will be attacked within the present year which is now nearly at end. We may be mistaken, but we think that the result will show that we are not in doubt. Unless Savannah does fail, we confess there we have no very serious apprehensions, and even then we hardly think that Wilmington will be gone.—*Wilmington Journal.*

From Messrs. Stearns & Campbell, Greensboro, N. C., we have "Our Own Second Reader: For the use of Schools and Families, by Richard Stearns, A. M., Principal of Edgeworth Female Seminary, and J. D. Campbell, A. M., Professor of Mathe- atics and Rhetoric."

The publication is well printed—unusually so considering the state of the times; indeed, we hardly find any work got up in superior style to the Confederate with the exception of those printed by Messrs. Evans & Coggs, well of Columbia, S. C., which appear to us to show little, if any failing of no peace times.

The "Second Reader" is a Long Primer, 12 mo., of about two hundred pages, filled with valuable matter, well adapted for the purpose for which it is designed.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 200.

NOTICE.

W. H. CROW, Agent for the Neuse Paper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for large, damaged Cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by General Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.
A YOUNG MAN, Exempt from military duty, who is a good BOOK-KEEPER. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N. C.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER
is wanted by a Teacher of experience, who was educated at Chapel Hill, N. C. The best testimonial can be given, and other information that may be desired, by addressing W. L. COOK, 1000, at Chapel Hill, N. C.

TOPRINTERS.

TEN GOOD COMPOSITORS can find permanent employment at the highest wages and exemption from field duty, by applying to EVANS & COGSWELL, State Printers, Columbia, S. C.

NEGRO HIRING.

AT the Market House in Raleigh, on MONDAY, 24 day of January, 1865, will be sold to the highest bidder, the Negroes belonging to the estate of Genl. L. O. Braxton. They consist of men, women, boys and girls.

Terms made known on day of hiring.

Persons having them in possession will please deliver them by the 27th December, as I wish to have them divided among the heirs previous to their redemption when due.

W. A. BLOUNT, Jr., Adm'r.

COUNTY SALT.

I am ready to deliver the SALT due citizens of Wake County, and request them to call and get their supplies.

THOS. G. WHITAKER, Agt., Raleigh, Dec. 21 d&t w2t.

Conservative copy 3 times.

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JESSE LASSITER,
Woolly Hall, N. C.

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dec 20 d&t (For Saalfelds Fork by Express.)

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters of business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

If our people would only unite—if they appreciated the importance of the struggle—if they all felt the enormous disasters which would ensue on failure—if all would strive together—if each and all would elevate himself so as to survey the length and breadth, the height and depth of our country's dangers and necessities, surely, surely, the patriotic fires would be re-kindled, and a consolidated exertion made to secure the blessings of independence.

We are not endangered by the superior power of our enemies. We have coped with him with wonderful success, and we have suffered the reverses of war in a far inferior degree to those sustained by our forefathers, when for seven long years they resisted the power of Great Britain; and it is a lamentable fact that our reverses have fallen upon us in no slight measure from the distractions and divisions among ourselves, which have weakened our spirit and resources for resistance. It is well remembered, that last summer the energies of the enemy flagged; the whole North manifested despondency and gloom; and a fit opportunity was presented to us to re-unite our efforts and to add fresh strength to our determination. But unhappily, under those very circumstances, discontent and want of harmony took possession of our leading men, and our enemies reaped the advantage of our divisions.

Now these divisions seem to be kept up, although we have daily evidence out of the columns of the northern press, of the exhilarating and stimulating effect that they produce upon our enemies. We published on yesterday morning a long article from the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, in which is disclosed the fact, patent as fact can be disclosed in language, that the northern mind is induced to believe that our divisions are culminating into submission. This paper is looking (it says) "to a large party of States rights men who lose no opportunity of denouncing Jefferson Davis as a despot," not "to hale at the first disagreement." It is looking to see "a spirit of opposition grow more obstinate." It is looking to see us "grow more estranged" from one another, and "fresh fuel added by the uncontrollable course of events." Already (it says) the unanimity of the Southern people is broken, and their dissensions will increase, until the Confederacy, threatened by hostile foes from without, will succumb."

Is there no warning in this? Will not our people take heed, when they behold a bitter and relentless foe gloating over the prospect of our downfall by our own dissensions?

Not only does the warning come from the northern enemy, but it is sent to us from our best friends. It is stated that Gov. Graham, in full view of the situation from his position at Richmond, has written a letter, in which he states that—

"The peace movements in our Legislature, he views with anxiety and interest. The present posture of our affairs in his opinion requires the most delicate and cautious action and the wisest reserve. Improper impressions upon the enemy, as well as irritation and divisions among ourselves, must both be avoided."

This is the voice of wisdom: and animated by its instructive influences, we appeal not to those who are predetermined to injure the cause of the Confederacy, they care not how recklessly—but to those who profess to seek our independence—who do not yield to us in loyalty to the Confederacy, but who are pursuing the policy of these "peace movements"—we appeal to them to ascertain if there be not some common ground where we and they and all patriots may meet—where together we may take that "delicate and cautious action" together—exercise that "wisest reserve" together—avoid those improper impressions before the enemy as well as irritation and divisions among ourselves—that our distinguished representatives and fellow citizens so impressively solicit. Never had men a higher motive to mutual concession and conciliation.

The Right Step.

The Charleston *Courier* says:

General Orders No. 84, authorizes "retired soldiers who may enter any university, college or school, to draw their rations in kind at the nearest post."

As the liberality of the Government has prompted this magnanimous offer, could not our colleges and schools proffer tuition free to all such. We notice that the Humanity Hall Academy, in Rockingham county, Va., has nobly come forward and proposed to receive "retired soldiers and children of indigent soldiers, free of any charge for tuition." Will not our colleges follow this noble example? It is nothing more than is due us: fortunate class.

From Georgia.

We received no Georgia papers yesterday: but learn from other sources that Savannah was safe up to Saturday last. The *Wilmington Carolinian* of Tuesday, says "we have just seen a friend who left Savannah on Friday last, who assured us that up to the time of leaving, all was quiet in the city. Should Sherman attempt its capture he will find a force little expected, prepared to resist his efforts."

And the *Goldsboro' State Journal* of yesterday, says "on Saturday evening a dispatch was received in Goldsboro', direct from Savannah, and dated on that day. At that time all was well. This is reliable."

We are also without any Richmond papers for two days past. Our columns are therefore very bare of news to day.

We notice a short communication in the *Conservative* of Wednesday morning, signed "Justice," giving this extract from the Biography of Gen. Davis, written by the Rev. Dr. Hubbard:

"When the means which the tax [the specific tax of 1782] supplied failed to meet the demands upon him, Col. Davis, [then Commissary General for North Carolina] was authorized to receive contributions, to be credited on a future levy, which, as they depended on the voluntary consent of the few who were able to make advances, could not be large in amount. When the contributions also failed he was forced to resort to impressments. To a high minded man like him, this was an odious measure. He called it a 'LEGAL ROBBERY, QUALIFIED BY A PROMISORY NOTE,' which he condemned as 'so great a violence to the rights of the people, and so contrary to the genius of our government, that it ought never to be exercised except in extreme military circumstances, and which, when exercised by the civil power, argues weakness and want of address in the executive.'

We entertain precisely the views expressed by Gen. Davis with regard to "impressment," though we can hardly understand the sentence "a legal robbery," as an intelligent expression of speech, though we see clearly the idea intended to be conveyed. It is afterwards expressed in language better to be understood. We admit, nay, we have ever contended, that impressment "is so great a violence to the rights of the people and so contrary to the genius of our government, that it ought never to be exercised except in extreme military circumstances; and which, when exercised by the civil power, argues weakness and want of address by the Executive."

The whole thing of impressment is here distinctly explained and justified in the only manner in which it is tolerable, or capable of justification. The right of property is a municipal right of the highest degree. It is the duty of government not only to recognize it, but to defend and protect the citizen in its enjoyment and in its control; not only from the violence of other citizens and of foreign enemies, but from itself and its own exactions. But then there is an emergency when the government may take this property for its own use, where the right to impress is as unquestionable as is the right of property in the citizen itself. This emergency is, as Gen. Davis says, "extreme military circumstances"—when war rages—when the soil of the nation is invaded, when homes are threatened and armies of defenders, who are the only defense, stand between them and destruction; and these armies must be maintained and can only be provided for by resort to extreme measures. Then by the exercise of the military power, when other expedients fail, is impressment allowable and justifiable, because necessary. Then a loyal and patriotic and just people, looking to the safety of their all, and bound up in the honor and interests of their country, will bear the burden, because of the necessity. And even then, government ought in the exercise of this power, to observe the utmost caution to trespass no further on the right of property than is absolutely essential—to do no further violence to its people than the pressure of necessity requires.

We believe our government so understands the system of impressment. Our Congress has legislated altogether to restrict, and not to encourage the right of impressment, to put guards upon the conduct of impressing agents; and all the instructions from the Departments have been for restraint upon such agents.

Gen. Davis, with the views so forcibly expressed, was obliged to impress. This necessity exists in all wars; and the difference between Gen. Davis and ourselves, and those who more bitterly denounce impressment as "robbery," without the qualifying adjective, is, that they recognize no necessity which allows it, and their condemnation of it is without qualification. So far Gen. Davis being any authority for them, there is the widest possible difference between his doctrine and theirs.

War News.

By a private letter from Wilmington received in this city on yesterday, we are informed that the enemy made an attempt to land near Lockwood's Folly Inlet, below Smithville, on Saturday night, and were repulsed. We are further informed that a northeast gale was blowing on the coast all Tuesday night, and that yesterday morning the fleet was not in sight from our Forts.—Before going to press, however, we expect further information.

It appears that Savannah was all right on Saturday; and we are induced to hope that we have a capable force there.

The Yankee accounts make out that Hood has been badly worsted near Nashville, and we fear a reverse to our arms in that quarter. But we have had sufficient reason not to rush upon the belief of a fact from the Yankee accounts.

The Tribune of the 18th, under the impression that Weldon [which according to that veracious journal, is "a railway town"] was about to fall into Warren's hands, thus speaks of the importance of that point. Doubtless the Tribune would like to take it all back now.

What then is Weldon? A railway town on the Roanoke river in North Carolina sixty miles south of Petersburg, a hundred and fifty miles north of Wilmington, and connected with each by rail.—It is the key of the system of railroads which unites the States and the Atlantic with themselves, with Central Georgia, and thence with the rest of the Confederacy. The possession by our forces destroys the rail-way communication between the port of Wilmington and Beaufort.

From Weldon runs the Seaboard and Roanoke rail road north-east to Norfolk. Westward extends the Roanoke Valley Railroad to Clarksville, Va., within 30 miles of the Danville road. On the Valley road the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad intersects at Burlington and runs to Raleigh. Northwestward from Raleigh the North Carolina Railroad reaches to Greensboro, thirty-five miles from Danville, and at Greensboro connects with the main road to Columbia, S. C., and so on to Augusta, Ga. But the gap between Greensboro and Danville has never been completed, nor has the gap from Clarksville to Halifax, so that the possession of the Weldon road to Petersburg is essential alike to the railway communication between Weldon and Virginia, and to that between Virginia and South Carolina and Georgia. In a word, Gen. Warren's movement upon Weldon, if successful, isolates the rebel capital from the whole Confederacy.

If we were permitted to make a suggestion, we would bring to the attention of the Ladies a most humane and benevolent proposal of the funds received on both the occasion of the late Concert and this of the Tableaux. There are in and around Raleigh many poor people, wives of soldiers in service, and their children, who are in actual want of wearing apparel.

We learn that near five thousand dollars were received from the two sources mentioned above. If so, at an average of seventy-five dollars a dress, near seventy comfortable dresses could be purchased. It strikes us, that warm garments to seventy unclothed wives and children of soldiers, would be as acceptable a gift as those engaged in the landable objects of relief could bestow. It would be a more enduring disposition of charity than the bestowment of a Christmas meal; and we think the soldiers and all their friends would more highly appreciate this disposition of the funds which we have indicated.

For the Confederacy. In the *People's Press* of the 8th inst., a communication signed "H." emanating from Raleigh, and seemingly intended in the outset to post the readers of that paper of the doings of the Legislature; but after landing Mr. Pool, in whose peace resolutions the writer seems to imagine the very existence of the Confederacy is wrapped up, he proceeds to entertain the reader with a running prophecy on the state of the country; but unfortunately for this famous son of genius, the paper for which his article was intended, could not endorse the groundless predictions of a self-styled war-prophet. His remarks ought to have been prefaced with a statement of the fact, easily to be established, and can be, that his predictions were congenial to his feelings, and he his "wishes father to his thought."

If he starts up astounded at these assertions, let him beware, lest proof be adduced to clinch them with no fragrant hand; and moreover provoke a revelation of facts that the eye of the public has not seen. This demagogue of the "straitest sect" faith, has been allowed to parade his blustering braggadocio of Yankee supremacy long enough to the detriment of his own country. "H." says in the article alluded to that, if Pool's resolutions failed, no other that promised any good, would be likely to pass, until its opponents were forced into measures now near at hand, endangering great events, and then, shall it be too late? To late for what? To save your property? You have declared that the Yankees, marching through the interior of the State, would not molest your property. What great events are near at hand? Subjugation, or the final triumph of Southern arms and rights? If the former, you have invited it. If the later, your magnificent scheme of emancipation and reconstruction will have been exploded. Evidently you fear most the latter event, the consummation of which, while its scenes of triumph, would lend a lustre to the devotee of his country ineffaceable and bright, would leave a stain upon your political escutcheon, that things past, things present, or things to come, can erase from the memory.

"H." having nothing to say for his own struggling country, looms off, as he terms it, as the eyes of the public has not seen. This emergency is, as Gen. Davis says, "extreme military circumstances"—when war rages—when the soil of the nation is invaded, when homes are threatened and armies of defenders, who are the only defense, stand between them and destruction; and these armies must be maintained and can only be provided for by resort to extreme measures. Then by the exercise of the military power, when other expedients fail, is impressment allowable and justifiable, because necessary. Then a loyal and patriotic and just people, looking to the safety of their all, and bound up in the honor and interests of their country, will bear the burden, because of the necessity. And even then, government ought in the exercise of this power, to observe the utmost caution to trespass no further on the right of property than is absolutely essential—to do no further violence to its people than the pressure of necessity requires.

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